

DEREGNEVA-UKHOVA, V.P.; BUSLAYEV, M.A.; KALMYKOV, Ye.S.; KON', Ya.S.;
MARIASHVILI, G.M.; MASLOV, A.V.; NETSKIY, G.I.; PIRUMOV, Kh.N.;
POKROVSKIY, S.N.; SELIVANOV, K.B.

Problems of the sanitary-epidemiological service in the control
of parasitic diseases in various zones of the U.S.S.R. Med.
paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.3:287-294 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(PARASITIC DISEASES, prev. & control,
in Russia (Rus))

NETSKIY, G. I., RAVDONIKAS, O. V., GAGARINA, A. V.

"Urgent problems of medical geography of parasitary and natural-nidi infections and their connection with the geographic landscape."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectiologists, 1959.

NETSKIY, G. I., DAVYDOVA, M. S., RAYSONIKAS, O. V.

"The zoogeography of the ixodic ticks in the West Siberian lowland as a prerequisite of the epidemiological landscape zoning according to tick encephalitis and similar diseases." p. 33

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnocchagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

USSR/Zooparasitology. Ticks and Insects - Vectors of G
Causal Organisms. Ticks.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No 23, 1958, 104117

Author : Netskiy, G. I.; Taranyuk, G. S., Chudinov, P. I.

Inst : Omsk Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene.

Title : Comparative Data on the Census and Its Seasonal Dynamics in the Ticks *Dermacentor pictus* Herm. and *Dermacentor marginatus* Sulz. on Virgin and Seeded Pastures under Conditions of the Southern Wooded-Steppe Area of Omskaya Oblast.

Orig Pub: Tr. omskogo n.-i. in-ta epidemiol., mikrobiol. i gigiyeny, 1957, No 4, 7-14

Abstract: The cultivation of virgin soils and the spread of cultivated pastures exert a great influence on the state of tick foci. Observations were

Card 1/2

NETSKIY, G. I. Doc Biol Sci -- (diss) "Basic natural factors of the epidemiology of malaria in the west-Siberian lowland." Omsk, 1957. 19 pp (Acad ~~Sci~~ Med Sci USSR), 265 copies (KL, 43-57, 87)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700019-6

MITKOV, S. I. and GAMARINA, A. V.

"Twenty-Five Years in the History of East Siberian Geology," presented at the International Scientific Conference "Geology of the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East," organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, May 1961, Vol. 2.

2000

NETSKIY, G.I.

ALIFANOV, V.I.; NETSKIY, G.I.

Ixodes in Omsk Province. Med. paraz. i paraz. bil. no.3:270-271
Jl-S '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz parazitologicheskoy laboratorii Omskogo instituta epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. instituta G.V.Kornilova) i Omskoy
oblastnoy protivotulyaremiynoy stantsii (nachal'nik stantsii O.V.
Ravdonikas).

(TICKS,
Ixodes, distribution in Siberia)

NETSKIY, G.I.

Effect of temperature of the Western Siberian Lowland on northern limits of the areal, on winging time, and intensity of incubation of successive generations of *Anopheles maculipennis*. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.3:226-230 Jl-S '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz parazitologicheskoy laboratorii Omskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii, i gigiyeny (dir. instituta G.V.Kornilova) i Omskoy oblastnoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii.

(MOSQUITOES,

Anopheles maculipennis, breeding in Siberia)

NETSKAYA, A.I.

Classification of Paleozoic ostracods. Paleont. zhur. no.2:41-45
'59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologoraz-
vedochnyy institut.
(Ostracoda, Fossil)

METSKAYA, A.I.

New species and genera of Ordovician and Silurian Ostracoda from
the northwestern part of the Russian Platform. Trudy VNIGRI
no.115:349-379 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Russia, Northwestern--Ostracoda, Fossil)

ABUSHIK, A.F.; NETSKAYA, A.I.; POZNER, V.M.; SHNEYDER, G.F.; TIL'KIM, K.F.;
SAMOYLOVA, R.B.; SMIRNOV, R.F.; POLENOVA, Ye.N.; MANDEL'SHTAM, M.I.;
LKUBIMOVA, P.S.

New genera and species of Ostracoda. Trudy VNIGRI no.115:232-299
'58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Ostracoda, Fossil)

NETSKAYA, A.I.; IVANOVA, V.A.

The first Ostracoda finds in the lower Cambrian of eastern
Siberia. Dokl.AN SSSR 111 no.5:1095-1097 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavлено
академиком С.И. Мироновым.
(Siberia, Eastern--Ostracoda, Fossil)

NETSKAYA, A. I.

"Ostracoda of the Ordovician of the Northwestern Part of the Russian Platform and Their Stratigraphic Significance." Cand Geol-Min Sci, All-Union Sci-Les Inst of Geological Prospecting for Petroleum, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 3, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

NETSKAYA.

New ostracod species from Ordovician deposits in the northwestern part of the Russian Platform. Trudy VNIGRI no. 60:217-232 '52.
(Baltic States--Ostracoda, Fossil) (MLRA 10:8)

MATCHANOV, N.M.; NETSETSKIY, M.A.

Veterinary medicine in the Uzbek S.S.R. Veterinariia 35 no.5:124-128
My '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Uzbekskoy SSR (for Matchanov). 2. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut (for Netsetskiy).
(Uzbekistan--Veterinary medicine)

NETSETSKIY, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, zasluzhennyy veterinarnyy vrach Uzbekskoy SSR; ZHABSKIY, V.P., redaktor; RAKHMATULLIN, F.tekh-redaktor.

[Veterinary hygiene and the diseases of cattle] Zoogigiena i mery bor'by s bolezniami krupnogo rogatogo skota. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1956. 70 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Cattle--Diseases and pests)

KETSETSKII, N. A.

27^o60. Zadachi pod" yera obshchественного produktivnogo zhivotnyeystva v 1948 godakh uzbekistana. Bots. Sel. Khoz-ya uzbekistana, 1949, "c. 1, S. 62-63

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

NETSETSKIY, A.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Disinfecting livestock buildings of scarians as a preventiv^s
method against theileriasis. Veterinariia 38 no.8:67-68 Ag '61
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarii Uzbekskoy
SSR.

NETSETSKIY, A.M.

Acaricidal characteristics of chlorophos dust. Veterinariia
40 no.6:79-80 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy insti-
tut.

LI, P.N. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences), NETSETSKIY, A.M., YENILEYEVA, N.Kh.
and TURSUNOV, P.T. (Scientific Workers), ORLOV, V.P. (Laboratory Technician,
Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Uzbek Academy of Agricultural Sciences).

"Use of Phenoformforte [Phenoform-forte] against tick-carriers of cattle
Haemosporidia..."
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 3, March 1962 pp. 80

BOGORODITSKIY, A.V. & NETSETSKIY, A.M.

Testing the conjunctival method of hemosporidin injection in
cattle piroplasmosis. Trudy Uz.nauch.-issl.inst.vet. 14:137-
138 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(Piroplasmosis) (Hemosporidin)

NETSETSKY, A.M.; BOGORODITSKIY, A.V.

Testing "thiargen" in piroplasmosis and Hemosporidia infection
of cattle. Trudy Uz.nauch.-issl.inst.vet. 14:135-136 '61.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Piroplasmosis) (Hemosporidia) (Thiargen)

AKHMEDBABAYEV, M.Kh.; ARIFDZHANOV, K.A.; BELOUSOV, N.A.; BELYAKOV, S.P.;
ZOTOV, V.G.; ISAYEVA, Z.D.; MAKHMUDOV, I.A.; ISHCHEŃKO, F.S.;
KRASIL'NIKOV, Ya.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, I.P.; NETSETSKIY, A.M.;
PERGAT, F.F.; PAVLOVSKAYA, M.D.; SAMSONOV, L.S.; PCLIZHAYEV,
A.I.; SMIRNOV, F.Ye.; SABININ, M.N.; SHUTYAYEV, N.A.; CHIZHIK,
V.I.; KARPENKO, P.M.; IMEROV, A.I.

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Nenetskii; obituary. Veterinariia 37
no.10:94 0 '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Nenetskii, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, 1899-1960)

NETSETSKIY, A. M., TSELISHEVA, L. M. and GALUZO, I. G.

"Ticks (ixidides) in Kazakhstan and Central Asian Republics of the USSR."

report submitted at Fourth International Regional Conference of Asian Countries on
Parasitic Diseases in Animals, 31 May to 7 June 1958, Alma Ata, Kazakh SSR.

Netsetskiy, A. M. - Senior Sci. Worker Uzbek Res. Veterinary Inst, Tashkent USSR

81902

S/120/60/000/03/026/055
E041/E521

Instrument for Automatically Recording the Number of Pulses when
the Counting Rate is Small

the crystal oscillator, using a 6N2P valve, the instrument
uses transistors (Pl4) throughout, operated from an 18 V
supply and consuming 80 mA. The measurement is made
cyclically in three phases: count, record and reset.
Fig 3 shows a result, from a EPP-09 recorder, of the
gamma-ray spectrum of Hf^{181} obtained using a luminescent
spectrometer and single-channel differential discriminator.
The accuracy is 1-2%. There are 2 figures and 1 English
reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Engineering
Physics Institute, Ac.Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1959

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X

NETSETSKIY, A.M.

215300

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S/120/60/000/03/026/055
E041/E521

AUTHORS: Netsetskiy, A.M. and Sumbayev, O.I.

TITLE: Instrument for Automatically Recording the Number of Pulses when the Counting Rate is Small

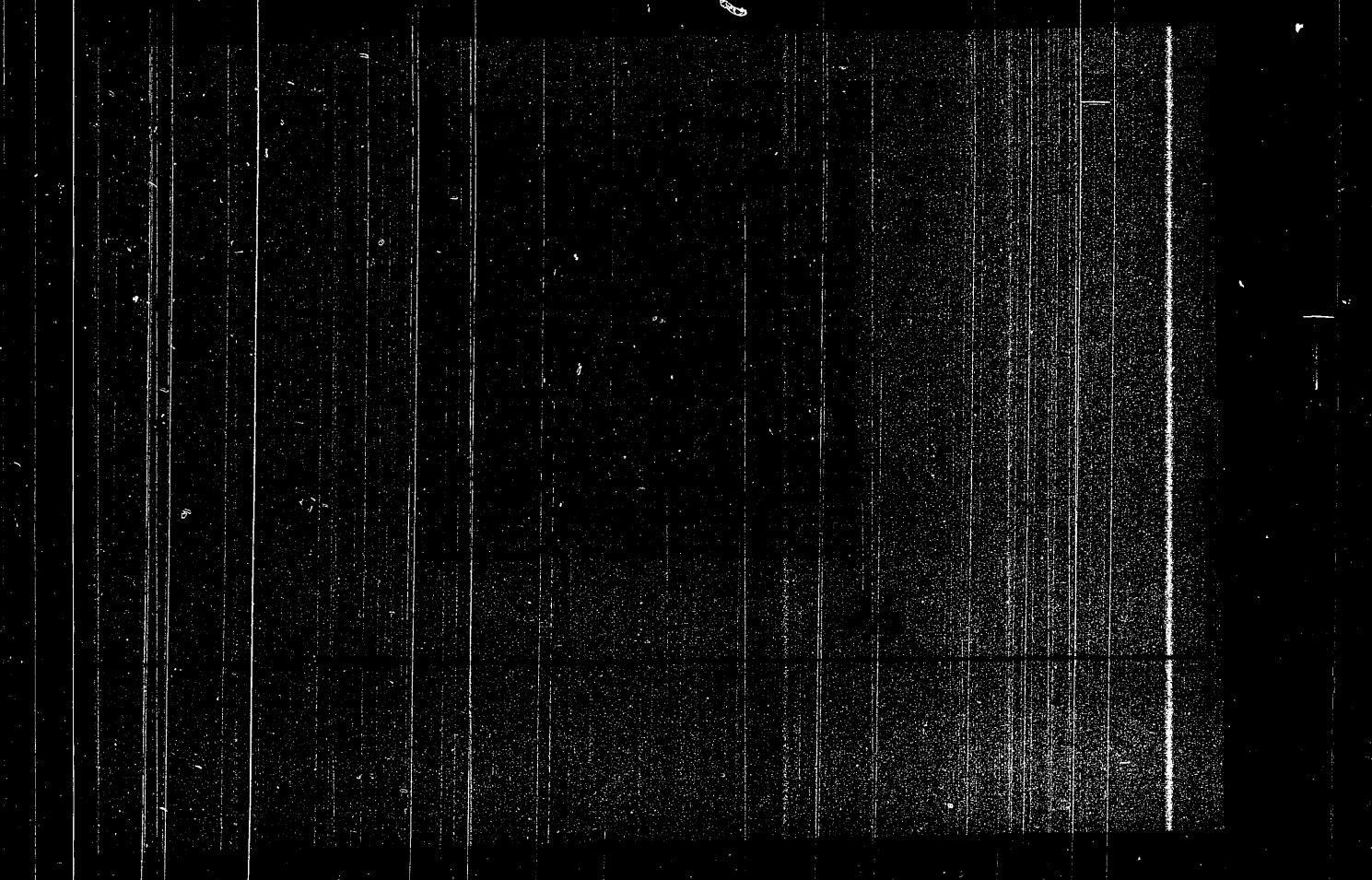
PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 3,
pp 93-95

ABSTRACT: Counting rate meters which depend on the charging of capacitors are unsuitable when the pulse rate is less than 1 per minute. The principle exploited here is described in detail in[#]Ref 1 and consists of a multi-position switch controlling pulses as in Fig 1. A set of pulse trains at repetition frequencies f , $2f$... $64f$ are normally inhibited by the conducting halves of a set of binary counter stages. This counter is driven by the pulses to be counted. If for example 7 pulses arrive, then trains f , $2f$ and $4f$ are released and over unit time $7f$ pulses appear at the output. These go to a standardizer where they are converted to a fixed amount of electricity per pulse and the voltage across R is recorded on a self-balancing potentiometer. Apart from Card 1/2

J.Millman, H.Taub, PULSE AND DIGITAL CIRCUITS, McGraw-Hill, 1956, pp 421-424

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NETSEPLYAYEV, S.V., aspirant

Methods for diagnosing the carriage of leptospiral infection.

Veterinariia 41 no.517-28 May '64

(RIDA 1813)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnyj i mlechnoy
promyshlennosti.

NETSEPLIAYEV, M.I.

Study of dust formation and development of dust-control measures
in workings with conveyor haulage of coal. Vop. bezop. v ugol'.
shakh. 13:186-204 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Conveying machinery) (Mind dusts)

NETSENKO, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich

[Correlation between general and specific economic laws in a socialist society] Sootnoshenie obshchikh i spetsificheskikh ekonomicheskikh zakonov v sotsialisticheskem obshchestve. Lenigrad, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniiu polit. i nauchn. znanii RSR, Leningr. otd-nie, 1959. 36 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Economics)

SOV/3-58-11-17/38

AUTHORS: Netsenko, A.V., Candidate of Economic Sciences, and El'yash-
ova, L.L., Assistant

TITLE: In This Way the Ability of Creative Thinking is Being De-
veloped (Tak razvivayetsya umeniye tvorcheski myslit')

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1958, Nr 11, pp 45 - 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Chair of Political Economy of the Leningrad Polytechni-
cal Institute is devoting much consideration to seminar
exercises, particularly to the method in which they are con-
ducted. The main purpose of a seminar is to arouse in youth
love for science, inquisitiveness, ability to think indepen-
dently and to understand the complicated phenomena of so-
cial life. For this reason, the Chair strives to ensure
that the students comprehend well the material they are
dealing with, that they know how to prove the correctness
of the theses expressed, can reply to questions for which
there are no ready answers in the textbook, apply the matter
they have learned to events of international and domestic
life, etc. The authors then go on to explain how a seminar
can be made creative. For this purpose they quote an ex-

Card 1/2

SIL'VERSTOV, V.B.; NETCENGEVICH, M.R.

Introduction of rats and mice by airplanes to the airports of the U.S.S.R. and the possibility of their contact with the local rodent population. Zool. zhurn. 43 no. 7:1056-1061 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Central Anti-Plague Observation Station, Ministry of Public Health of the U.S.S.R. (Moscow).

RUMYANTSEVA, A.V.; NETSEGEVICH, M.P.

Isolation of the causative agent of plague from the mouse mite
Laelaps algericus Hirst (Parasitiformes, Gamasides). Zool. zhur.
39 no.11:1732-1733 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Central Observation Station of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public
Health, Moscow.

(Mites as carriers of disease)
(Ural Valley--Plague) (Emba Valley--Plague)

NETSENQEVICH, M.R.

Fleas of wild rodents in cities. Zool.zhur. 38 no.1:82-87 Ja
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moscow Observation Station, Ministry of Health of the U.S.S.R.
(Moscow--Fleas) (Parasites--Rodentia)

NETSENKOVITCH, M. R., KOVALEVA, R. V., DIMITROVA, A. V., PONOMARENKA, T. N.,
SIL'VESTROVA, T. N., STARIKOV, A. E., GERSONKOVITCH, B. I.

"New developments in the study of the natural focus of the plague in the
northeastern Caspian region." p. 239

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i
prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference
on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29
October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1960, Academy of Medical Sciences
USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Antiplague Observation, Moscow

NETSENGEVICH, M.R.

Toxic effect of DDT on the rat flea *Xenopsylla cheopis*; laboratory data [with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 26 no.1: 34-39 Ja-~~F~~ '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz Moskovskoy nablyudatel'noy stantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (nachal'nik B.N.Pastukhov)

(FLEAS

Xenopsylla cheopis, eff. of DDT)
(DDT, eff.
on rat flea, *Xenopsylla cheopis*)

23145

Z/045/61/000/002/001/001

D231/D304

The influence of inelastic...

τ = tangential stress. There are 1 figure and 12 references:
7 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most
recent English-language publications read as follows: S. Timoshenko
Phil. Mag. 41 (1921) p 744; D. Bancroft Phys. Rev. 59 (1941) p. 588;
G. E. Hudson Phys. Rev. 63 (1943) 46; R. M. Davies Phil. Trans. A.
240 (1948) p 375.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra fyziky Slovenskej vysokej skoly tehnickej
v Bratislave (Department of Physics, Slovak Technical
University)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1960

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D231/D304

The influence of inelastic...

Here the inelastic internal resistance causes a decrease in the velocity. Taking a value of 0.2 for ψ , the correcting factor becomes according to Eq. (22) [Abstracter's note: Sorokin's old hypothesis] $\approx 1.000\ 14$; comparing that with the result obtained according to the new hypothesis where one obtains the correcting factor $\approx 0.999\ 987$, it is clear that the decrease in velocity is only approximately 0.0013% of the speed; this value is practically negligible except in the case of materials with a high value of ψ (e.g. ferroconcrete). The author gives the following glossary of symbol values: ψ = coefficient of internal energy absorption; $c_0 = \sqrt{\frac{E}{S}}$; E = modulus of elasticity (in tension); s = specific

mass of bar material; $k = \sqrt{\frac{I}{S}}$; I = moment of inertia; S = section-al area of the bar; t = time; ϵ = relative lengthening (under ten-sion); χ = relative movement (under compression); x = right angle coordinate referring to the equilibrium position of the bar; y = deflection of single points from axis; G = modulus of elasticity (compression); c = wave velocity (bending waves); σ = normal stress;

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The influence of inelastic...

and

$$(u + iv)^2 c_0^2 k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + (u + iv) \left[\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - k^2 \left(1 + \frac{E}{\mu G} \right) \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} \right] + \frac{k^2 E}{c_0^2 \mu G} \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial t^4} = 0. \quad (35)$$

the dependent wave velocity is given by expressions

$$c = \frac{2\pi c_0 k}{\lambda} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\psi}{4\pi} \right)^2 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (30)$$

$$c = c_0 \left[1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi k} \right)^2 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{\psi}{4\pi} \right)^2 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (34)$$

and

$$c = \frac{c_0}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu G}{E} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi k} \right)^2 \right]} - \sqrt{\left\{ 1 + \frac{\mu G}{E} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi k} \right)^2 \right] \right\}^2 - 4 \frac{\mu G}{E}} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{\psi}{4\pi} \right)^2 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (38)$$

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The influence of inelastic...

hypothesis (Ref. 12: K teorii vnutrennego treniya pri kolebaniyakh uprugikh sistem (On the Theory of Internal Friction During Oscillations of Elastic Systems) Moscow 1960), $\sigma = (u + iv) E \epsilon$ (10a) and $\tau = (u + iv) G \gamma$ (11a)

where

$$u = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\psi}{4\pi}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{\psi}{4\pi}\right)^2}, \quad v = \frac{\frac{\psi}{2\pi}}{1 + \left(\frac{\psi}{4\pi}\right)^2}. \quad (12)$$

If one expresses the inelastic internal resistance according to this new theory as

$$(u + iv) c_0^2 k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = 0. \quad (28)$$

$$(u + iv) c_0^2 k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} = 0. \quad (32)$$

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The influence of inelastic...

and

$$c = \frac{c_0}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu G}{E} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi k} \right)^2 \right] - \sqrt{\left\{ 1 + \frac{\mu G}{E} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi k} \right)^2 \right] \right\}^2 - 4 \frac{\mu G}{E}}} \quad (25)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{5}{4} \left(\frac{\psi}{2\pi} \right)^2}{1 - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\psi}{2\pi} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{\psi}{2\pi} \right)^4}} \quad (25)$$

in accordance with Ye. S. Sorokin (Ref. 3: Metod ucheta neuprugogo sопротивления материала при расчете конструкций на колебания Sbornik TsNIPS, 1951), where

$$\sigma = \left(1 + i \frac{\psi}{2\tau} \right) E\varepsilon, \quad (10) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau = \left(1 + i \frac{\psi}{2\tau} \right) G \quad (11)$$

In these expressions the inelastic internal resistance causes a slight increase in the wave velocity. According to Sorokin's new

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The influence of inelastic...

the authors obtain

$$\left[1 - \left(\frac{\psi}{2\pi} \right)^2 + 2i \frac{\psi}{2\pi} \right] c_0^2 k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + \left(1 + i \frac{\psi}{2\pi} \right) \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - \\ - \left(1 + i \frac{\psi}{2\pi} \right) k^2 \left(1 + \frac{E}{\mu G} \right) \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} + \frac{k^2}{c_0^2} \frac{E}{\mu G} \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial t^4} = 0. \quad (22)$$

the dependence of the velocity on the wavelength being expressed in

$$c = \frac{2\pi c_0 k}{\lambda} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\psi}{2\pi} \right)^2} \right]}. \quad (17)$$

$$c = c_0 \left[1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi k} \right)^2 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\psi}{2\pi} \right)^2} \right]}. \quad (21)$$

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The influence of inelastic...

(Theory of Sound) Moscow-Leningrad 1940) and also by S. Timoshenko (Ref. 6: *Pružnost a pevnost*, Prague 1951) essentially in the form of equation

$$c_0^2 k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} = 0. \quad (4)$$

Taking the inelastic internal resistance into consideration the authors obtain equation

$$\left(1 + i \frac{\psi}{2\pi}\right) c_0^2 k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} = 0. \quad (14)$$

derived in accordance with Ref. 1 (Op. cit) and corresponding to Eq. (1) and if one proceeds according to Ref. 2 (Op. cit)

$$\left(1 + i \frac{\psi}{2\pi}\right) c_0^2 k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} = 0. \quad (19)$$

is obtained corresponding to Eq. (4); on solving the equation, the

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D231/D304

AUTHORS: Náter, Ivan; Horváthová, Soňa and Netschevá, Drahomila
(Bratislava)

TITLE: The influence of inelastic internal resistance on
the velocity of bending waves in elastic bars

PERIODICAL: Matematicko - fyzikálny časopis, no. 2, 1961, 131-145

TEXT: The mathematical investigation of wave velocity in elastic
bars has been undertaken at several levels. The simplest theory,
neglecting the internal resistance, has been given by G. Kol'skiy
(Ref. 1: Volny napryazheniya v tverdykh telakh (Stress Waves in
Solid Bodies) Moscow 1955 expressed in the differential equation

$$c_0^2 k^2 \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = 0. \quad (1)$$

Kol'skiy is also quoted as having prepared graphs [Abstracter's
note: Not given in this paper] which are compared with the results
of the more exact theory given by Rayleigh (Ref. 2: Teoriya zvuka

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700019-6

NETSCH, Julius

Combustion of wood waste in S 60 box steam boilers, Energetika Cz
ll no.2:100 F '61.

SHERESHEVSKIY, M.G., prof.; VAGANOV, B.S., dots.; VORONOV, K.G., dots.; ROZENBERG, M.G.; ZLOTNIKOV, A.L., dots. [deceased]; GRYAZNOV, E.A.; GORYUNOV, F.A.; ~~METEUSOV, A.A.~~, kand. ekon. nauk; YEPIFANOV, M.P., red.; YERKHOVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization and technique of the foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries]Organizatsiya i tekhnika vnesheiniy torgovli SSSR i drugikh sotsialisticheskikh stran; uchebnoe posobie pod red. B.S.Vaganova. Moskva, 1963. 343 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Moscow. Institut mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy.
(Communist countries--Commerce)
(Russia--Commerce)

NETRUSOV, A., kand.ekonom. nauk

Development of economic relations among the countries with different
social systems. Vnesh. torg. 41 no.10:7-15 '71. (MIRA 14:9)
(Commerce)

PEKSHEV, Yu.A.; LENSKIY, B.V.; AVSENOV, Yu.M.; MIL'ONOV, V.S.; KISVYANTSEV, L.A.; TELEGIN, Ya.I.; POTAPOV, V.I.; NETRUSOV, A.A.; ZYKOV, A.A.; KUDIN, B.M.; MAKSIMOVA, A.P.; NIKOLAYENKO, Zh.I.; VOLKOV, N.V.; SHVETSOV, N.I.; PLAKSIN, S.V.; POPOV, N.N.; KARSHINOV, L.N.; YAKIMOV, T.A.; SHALASHOV, V.P.; VISYANIN, Yu.L.; KRASNOM, L.V.; PUSENKOV, N.N.; IVANOV, N.I., red.; ZOLOTAREV, V.I., red.; SLADKOVSKIY, M.I., red.; LEPNIKOVA, Ye., red.; KOROLEVA, A., mladshiy red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn. red.

[Economic development of the people's democracies; survey for 1959]
Razvitiye ekonomiki stran narodnoi demokratii; obzor za 1959 god. Pod
red. N.I. Ivanova i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon. lit-ry, 1960.
305 p.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon'yukturnyy institut.
(Europe, Eastern--Economic conditions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700019-6

NETRUSOV, A.A.

Development of chemical industries in the Chinese People's
Republic. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:75-78 '59.
(MIRA 12:2)
(China--Chemical industries)

ZOLOTAREV, V.I.; PEKSHEV, Yu.A.; LENSKIY, B.V.; AVSENEV, Yu.M.;
KISVIANTSEV, L.A.; SHVETSOV, N.I.; TELEGIN, Ye.I.; ZYKOV, A.A.;
SENIN, V.P.; METKUSOV, A.A.; GAVRILOV, V.V.; NIKOLAYENKO, Zh.I.;
VOLKOV, N.V.; KALASHNIKOV, A.A.; PLAKSIN, S.V.; POPOV, N.N.;
KARSHINOV, L.N.; YAKIMOV, T.A.; SHALASHOV, V.P.; KOSONOGOV, L.A.;
PUSENKO, N.N.; SLADKOVSKIY, M.I., red.; IVANOV, N.I., red.;
LEPNIKOVA, Ye., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[Economic development in the people's democracies; review for
1958] Razvitiye ekonomiki stran narodnoi demokratii; obzor za
1958 g. Pod red. M.I.Sladkovskogo i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'-
no-ekon.lit-ry, 1959. 358 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon'yunktturnyy institut.
(Communist countries--Economic conditions)

NETRUSOV, A. A.

Economic cooperation of the Chinese People's Republic with the
European people's democracies [with English summary in insert].
Vnesh.torg. 28 no.10:2-9 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(China--Foreign economic relations--Europe, Eastern)

NETRUSOV, A.A.

Petroleum industry in China. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.10:
80-82 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)
(China--Petroleum industry)

ZOLOTAREV, V.I.; PEKSHEV, Yu.A.; AVSENEV, Yu.M.; KAPRANOV, I.A.; KISVYANTSEV, L.A.; SHVETSOV, N.I.; TELEGIN, Ya.I.; POTAPOV, V.I.; KISVYANTSEV, L.A.; ZYKOV, A.A.; METRUSOV, A.A.; SENIN, V.P.; MAKSIMOVA, A.P.; NIKOLAYENKO, Zh.I.; VOLKOV, N.V.; KALASHNIKOV, A.A.; PLAKSIN, S.V.; POPOV, N.N.; KARSHINOV, L.N.; YAKIMOV, T.A.; BASHKANIKHIN, I.K.; KETKOVICH, A.Ya.; SHALASHOV, V.P.; VORONKOV, F.N.; VUKSHIN, G.K.; CHISTYAKOV, M.A.; IVANOV, N.I., red.; SLADKOVSKIY, M.I., red.; LEPPNIKOVA, Ye., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[Economic development of the people's democracies] Razvitiye ekonomiki stran narodnoi demokratii; obzor za 1957 g. Pod red. N.I. Ivanova i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo sots.-ekon.lit-ry, 1958. 610 p.

(MIRA 127)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon'yunktturnyy institut.
(Economic conditions)

KONTOROVICH, P.G.; KURBATOV, V.A. (Sverdlovsk); GUTMAN, A.Ya. (Moskva);
DEYNEGA, A.V. (Kiyev); ISACHKIN, B.Ya. (Penza); NETRONINA, N.G.
(Tambov); PONOMAREV, V.S. (Izhevsk); SELIVANOV, D.P. (Korsun'-
Shevchenkovskiy, Cherkasskaya obl.); KOLIKOV, A.F. (Kalinin);
SHOR, Ya.A. (Moskva); IVANOV, M.I. (Tula)

Discussion of the new mathematics curricula. Mat. v shkole no.3:
4-20 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Mathematics)

KABANOV, S.Ye.; GORYUK, N.S.; NEVROUNA, K.G.

Treatment at Sochi-Mastesta Health Resort of some chronic diseases
of the liver, gallbladder and biliary tract with indications for
hydrogen sulfide bath therapy. Vep. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz.
kult. 29 no.4:367-369 JI-Ag "64. (MIRA id:0)

1. Sochinskiy sanatory imeni Ya. Fabritiusa (nachalnik N.E. Chukalin).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700019-6

ANDRONOV, V.N.; NETRONIN, V.I.

Investigating the interaction of molten iron with aluminosilicate
refractories. Trudy IPI no.225:156-167 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

NETRIBIN, I. M.

Netribin, I. M. "Soils of the central portion of the Crimean
steppe." Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy, issued
K. A. Timiryazev. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the
Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 98-100; ill.

NETREBSKIY, F., brigadir, BEDNENKO, V., gornyy master

What kind of assignment system? Mast.ugl. 9 no.6:5 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Zaboyshchitskaya brigada kommunisticheskogo truda shakty "Kalinovskaya-Vostochnaya" Stalinskogo sovnarkhoza (for Netrebskiy).
2. Shakhta "Abashevskaya - 2" kombinata Kuzbassugol' (for Bednenko)
(Coal mines and mining--Management)

ACC NR: AP6030729

the stress tensor is positive. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 11 equations.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 05May66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

ACC NR: AF6030729

SOURCE CODE: UR/0055/66/000/004/0109/0116

AUTHOR: Netrebko, V. P.

ORG: Department of the Theory of Elasticity, Moscow State University (Kafedra teorii uprugosti, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Photoplastic method for solving plane elasto-plastic problems

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 4, 1966, 109-116

TOPIC TAGS: stress analysis, mechanical stress, double refraction

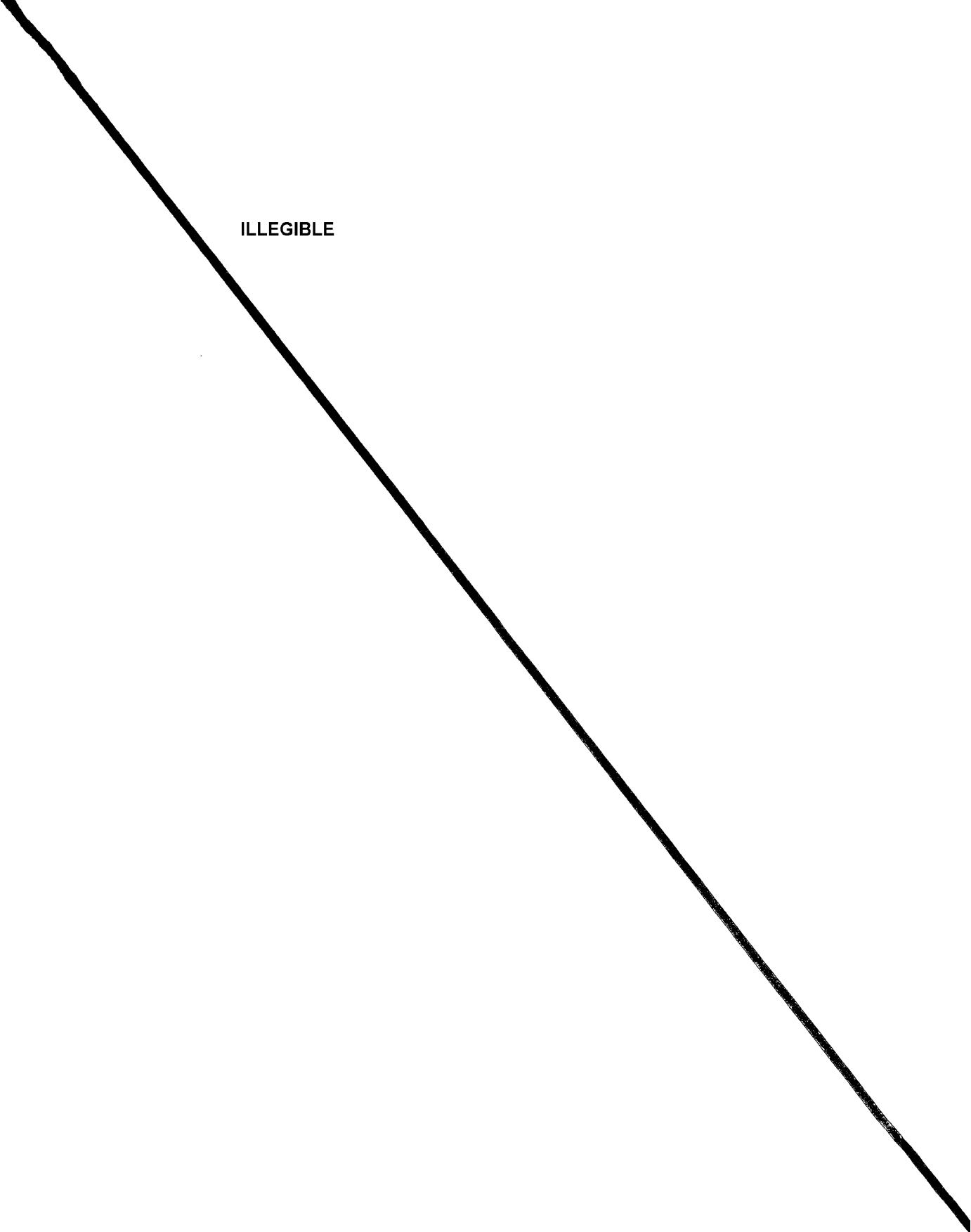
ABSTRACT: The authors developed a method for solving plane elasto-plastic problems by a photoplastic procedure using celluloid as the material for the model. Since celluloid is known to exhibit creep on application of a load, a constant rate of loading was applied to eliminate the effect of creep. The plasticity was determined by the measurement of the dispersion of double refraction. The stress (σ) vs strain (ϵ) curves were found to be similar for all rates of loading not exceeding 0.2 kg/cm² min, and could be represented with one curve in dimensionless coordinates $\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_y}$ vs $\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_y}$, where σ_y and ϵ_y are stress and strain at the yield point, respectively. By establishing the relationship between the double refraction and the mechanical quantities, the principal stresses and the strain intensities in the plastic range can be established. The method is applicable in the region where the first invariant of

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 12/02/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001136700019-6

ILLEGIBLE



NETREBKO, V.P.

Calculation methods in photoplasticity. Vest. Mosk. un.
Ser. 1: Mat., mekh. 18 no. 4:64-69 Jl-Ag '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

I. Kafedra teorii uprugosti Moskovskogo universiteta.

Verification and improvement... 5/095/63/000/002/003/004
D251/D308

Tensile force L and an internal pressure p , and the following quantities were measured: the axial elongation, the radial elongation, and the differences in the optical paths of monochromatic light of wavelengths—435.8 and $690.7 \text{ m}\mu$, respectively. From these data, the principal stresses σ_1 and σ_2 and also the intensity of deformations ϵ_1 and the deformation at the yield point ϵ_s are calculated in terms of the dispersion of the double refraction D . The results are presented in the form of graphs, and hence it is concluded that D may be used as a measure of the stress-strain state in the plastic region and that the fundamental laws of small elastic-plastic deformations under simple loading hold for celluloid. There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra teorii Uprugosti (Department of the Theory of Elasticity)

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1962

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Neretinskij, V. P. 4457/002/001/001
D251/030

TITLE: Verification and improvement of the fundamental laws

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya I.
Matematika, Mekhanika, no. 2, 1963, 53-59

TEXT: Tests were carried out to verify the results of the author's earlier work on the photoplastic properties of celluloid (Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, ser. matem., mekh., no. 2, 1962, 53-58). Test specimens were prepared from sheet celluloid, wrapped around a form, heated to 90° in a water-bath and subsequently cooled to form thin-walled tubes, the open edges being glued with acetone. The dimensions of the tubes thus formed were: diameter-- 50 ± 0.05 mm, thickness of the wall-- 1 ± 0.015 mm, length of the working part--160 mm, breadth of seam--1.5 - 5 mm. The specimens were kept on the form for 12 - 14 days and then subjected to

Card 1/2

10.7200

36960
S/055/62/000/002/003/003
D237/D301

AUTHOR: Netrebko, V. P.
TITLE: Fundamental relations of photoplasticity for
celluloid under plane state of stress
PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya I.
Matematika, Mekhanika, no. 2, 1962, 53-59

TEXT: In his earlier work, the author found the relation between the stress and optical properties in celluloid under biaxial extension. Here, on the basis of the experiments with biaxial extension of a plate under proportional load, it is shown that the relations obtained previously are true in the case of a plane stressed state. The experimental details are given, a plane stressed state. The experimental details are given, data obtained are presented graphically, and the following conclusions are reached: (1) The fundamental law of photoplasticity for celluloid under the plane state of stress can be expressed by: $m_1 - m_2 + ND = A(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)$, where $m_1 - m_2 =$

Card 1/2

NETREBKO, V.P.

Dispersion of birefringence in celluloid and its uses in
photoplasticity [with summary in English]. Vest. Mosk. un.
Ser. 1: Mat., mekh. 16 no.3:53-61 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kafedra teorii uprugosti Moskovskogo universitata.
(Celluloid) (Plastics) (Photochemistry)

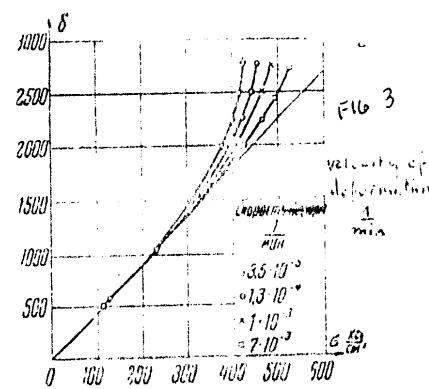
NETREBKO, V.P.

Method for solving problems in photoplasticity. Vest.Mosk. un.
Ser.1; mat., mekh. 16 no.1:33-37 Ja-P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra teorii uprugosti Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Plasticity) (Photoelasticity)

88413

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0111/0222



card 4/4

X

88413

S/055/60/000/006/004/008
C111/C222

Photo - Elastic - Plastic Properties of Celluloid

$$\delta_1 - \delta_2 = \frac{m_2 B_1 - m_1 B_2}{A_2 B_1 - A_1 B_2}$$

$$\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 = \frac{m_1 A_2 - m_2 A_1}{A_2 B_1 - A_1 B_2}$$

There are 6 figures, 1 table and 7 references : 1 Soviet, 2 Japanese,
1 German, 1 English and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teorii uprugosti (Chair of Theory of Elasticity)

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1959

Card 3/4

X

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S/055/60/000/006/004/008
C111/C222

Photo - Elastic - Plastic Properties of Celluloid

One can see that δ is not proportional to the tension σ' . It is proved experimentally that there exists a relation of the form

$$\delta = A'(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2) + B'(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \text{ in the elastic and plastic}$$

region for celluloid.

For a practical application of this relation the author proposes :
Celluloid in the state of tension shall be lighted by 2 kinds of light ;
then one obtains

$$\delta_1 = m_1 \lambda_1 = A'_1 (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2) + B'_1 (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)$$

$$\delta_2 = m_2 \lambda_2 = A'_2 (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2) + B'_2 (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)$$

where $\delta_1 \neq \delta_2$; m_1 , m_2 are the orders of the strips of interference ;
 λ_1 , λ_2 are the wave lengths. Herefrom it follows

Card 2/4

X1

88413

S/055/60/000/006/004/008
C111/C222

16.7300

AUTHOR: Netrebko, V.P.

TITLE: Photo - Elastic - Plastic Properties of Celluloid

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya I. Matematika,
mekhanika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 60 - 65

TEXT: The author investigates the dependence on tensions and de-
formations of the double refraction of the light arising in the celluloid
for elasto-plastic deformations. The experiments were carried out for
plane tests of celluloid of thickness 5 mm for a homogeneous dilatation.
Figure 3 shows the dependence of the brefringence δ on the velocity of
deformation.

(See card 4/4 for fig. 3)

X

Card 1/4

S/055/60/000/004/002/004
C111/C333

Torsion of Bars With Entering Angles

shows that the set up chosen for the stress functions is justified.
There are 2 figures, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teorii uprugosti (Chair of Elasticity Theory)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1959

Card 2/2

S/055/60/000/004/002/004
C111/C333

AUTHOR: Netrebko, V.P.

TITLE: Torsion of Bars With Entering Angles

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya I, matematika,
mekhanika. 1960, No. 4, pp. 37-44

TEXT: Let the axis of the bar be in parallel with the z-axis. Let the cross section of the bar be bounded 1. by the straight lines $y=k_1x$,
2. by the straight lines $y = -\alpha|x| + \beta$, $\beta > 0$, 3. by the curve $y = \varphi(x)$ which is symmetric to the y-axis. At the ends of the bar $z=0$ and $z=h$ there are given arbitrary tangential stresses which are statically equivalent to a torsional moment. The lateral surfaces are not baded. The formulated torsion problem is solved according to the variation method of M.M. Filonenko-Borodich (Ref. 1) by constructing the principal and correcting stress tensors. The stress functions are approximately described by multiple trigonometric sums. The author gives explicit (partially very long) expressions for the components of both tensors. Finally with the aid of obtained formulas the author calculates the torsion problem for a bar, the cross section of which is an isosceles triangle. A comparison with the rigorous solution of Galerkin (Ref. 2)

Card 1/2

PAGE 1 BOOK EXHIBIT B

B67/4042

Ludwigsburg. Universität
Polymerstatische optisch-mechanische Methoden für Spannungsberechnung (Optical Polarization Method for Stress Analysis).
 Transactions of the Conference of Polymer 1958 (Polymere 1958). [Bundesrepublik Deutschland] Ludwigsburg 13-21 February 1958. 451 p. Bureau ally inserted. 2,400 copies printed.
 Ludwigshafen am Rhein, 1960.

Editors: Prof. Dr.-Ing. E. F. Krempl, Dr.-Ing. H. G. Schuchmeyer, Prof. Dr.-Ing. S. J. Tschögl; Institute of Polymer Research, T.M. Franssen, G.D. Mankins, Battelle Board of Research, L.H. Johnson, G.O. Wenzel, R.E. Schaefer, and Prof. Dr.-Ing. H. Müller.

Preface: This collection of 50 articles is intended for scientists and engineers concerned with experimental stress analysis of machine parts and structural components.

CONTENTS: The collection contains papers presented at the conference on optical polarization methods in stress analysis held February 13-21, 1958, in Ludwigsburg and attended by 328 delegates including representatives of the People's Republic of China, the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, and the Republic of Czechoslovakia. The papers discuss general theoretical problems and new methods of investigation and discussion of structural and thermal problems of systems of variable dimensions and their dimensional problems occurring in shipbuilding, aircraft construction, construction, in various branches of heavy industry, in machine design, in mining, metallurgy, hydraulic structures, railroad construction, in structures of the glass and electronic industries, etc., are given. Solutions of various problems of the dimensional problems by means of the method of photostaticity are discussed and the use of this method for the solution of problems associated with plasticity, strength, dynamics, hydrodynamics, etc., is demonstrated. Experimental results published elsewhere are printed here in abbreviated form. No mathematical proofs are mentioned. References are given at the end of each report.

Optical Polarization Methods (Cont.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 14. Prof. Dr.-Ing. E. F. Krempl. Concentration of Stressess in Groups of Particles. 348 | |
| 15. Prof. Dr.-Ing. H. G. Schuchmeyer. Stress Analysis of Thin Plates by the Optical Polarization Method. 353 | |
| 16. Prof. Dr.-Ing. E. F. Krempl and I.A. Smirnov. Stress Analysis of the Contact Area of Two Circular Plates by the Photoelasticity Method. 357 | |
| 17. Prof. Dr.-Ing. H. G. Schuchmeyer, and I.A. Smirnov. Elastic Stress Concentration from the Mutual Influence of Circular and Elliptical Holes. 364 | |
| 18. Prof. Dr.-Ing. H. Müller. On Plane Bending of Holes of Variable Cross Section. 371 | |
| X. INVESTIGATION OF THE STRESS IN STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS | |
| 19. Prof. Dr.-Ing. H. Müller, G. O. Wenzel, and G.J. Franssen. Investigation of the State of Stress of Holes in Type Gas [Hydroelectric Power Plants] Wings Involving. 376 | |

Card 10/12

SOV/133-59-9-2/31

Mastering of a High Capacity Blast Furnace

the blast temperature from 840° to 970°C and the moisture content from 30 to 40 g/m³ decreased the coke consumption by 2.6% and increased the output by 3.7%. Whereupon the utilization of carbon monoxide for reduction increased from 39 to 41%, the degree of direct reduction somewhat increased and the participation of hydrogen in the reduction amounted to about 69%. The following deficiencies in the furnace design are listed: a) blast main with three 90° bends which lead to an increase in the pressure drop; b) lack of balance between the capacity of the scale car and skips which causes some difficulties in the furnace charging (not specified) and c) the positioning of tunnels for power cables and water mains in places where, in case of a break out, the penetration of liquid iron is possible. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

Card 3/3

Mastering of a High Capacity Blast Furnace

SOV/133-59-9-2/31

(slag basicity 1.26). It was found that the furnace was very sensitive to the degree of filling of the hearth with liquid products (Fig 3). Any retardation in the casting or removal of slag considerably decreases the rate of descent of burden materials. Changes in the composition of the gas phase along the hearth radius (tuyere level) - Fig 4, changes in the CO₂ content of the top gas along the throat radius - Fig 5; operating conditions and material balances for two operating periods - table 3. From the operating experience gained it is concluded that large furnaces can operate efficiently at large outputs. An increase in the sinter basicity of 0.1 increases the output of the furnace by 1.2%. Some deterioration in the size distribution of sinter caused by an increase in basicity did not cause any noticeable deterioration in the furnace operation. An increase in the blast volume of 100 m³/min increases the output by 1.3%. The depth of the combustion zone in the furnace was found to be about 1200 mm which for a furnace of 9100 mm diameter is insufficient and some measures should be taken to increase it. An increase in

SOV/133-59-9-2/31

AUTHORS: Ryazanov, F.F., Netrebko, P.G., Bokryshkin, V.I.
Yalovoy, D.S., Brusov, L.P. and Rabinevich, G.B.

TITLE: Mastering of a High Capacity Blast Furnace

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 9, pp 770-776 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In September 1958, the largest furnace in the USSR (and Western Europe) was blown in, its working volume 1719 m^3 . The profile and main dimensions of the furnace are shown in Fig 1. The blast is heated in 4 stoves of 27135 m^2 heating area each, allowing a blast temperature of $1000 - 1050^\circ\text{C}$ to be maintained. The blast is supplied by a blower of a capacity of $4000 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ at 3.8 atm abs . The furnace was operating with about 85% of fluxed sinter (basicity 0.8 - 1.0) containing 40-45% of fines 0 - 12 mm) and a high top pressure of 1.25 to 1.40 atm. Changes in the output, ore load and blast volume during the first months of operation are shown in Fig 2. Furnace operating data for subsequent operation (up to the end of 1958) are given in table 1 and analyses of iron and slag in Table 3. During December 1958, the average daily output of the furnace rose to 2231 tons (7 casts per day) at a coke rate of 749.6 kg/ton and slag volume of 882.5 kg/ton

Polymer Materials for Models of the Polarization- SOV/153-2-2-26/31
optical Method of Examination of the Tension

- 5) Caprolactam and acrylo-nitryl strongly accelerate the reaction of the common polymerization in the presence of benzoyl-peroxyde. The polymerization-process must, therefore, be carried out at a lower initial temperature.
- 6) The introduction of acrylo-nitryl at the expense of other monomers reduces the optical sensitivity of the finished product with a simultaneous increase of the elasticity-modulus. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya i
Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N. V. Lomonosova; Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii i kafedra teorii uprugosti
(Moscow Institute of Chemical Engineering and Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov; Chair of Physical-chemistry and Chair of the Theory of Elasticity)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1958

Card 4/4

Polymer Materials for Models of the Polarization-optical Method of Examination of the Tension

SOV/155-2-2-26/2

"freezing"-method (metod zamorazhivaniya) on a polyester basis, which are analogous to the material "MIKhM-ImaSh", which however are distinguished by their optical-mechanical characteristics, was solved by varying the combination of the initial components, and the method of condensation-and polymerization-reaction, respectively. 2) Among a number of test samples, stiffer materials with an increased modulus of elasticity compared with "MIKhM-ImaSh", and less stiff-ones (with decreased modular values) up to materials with signs of liquid state were produced. 3) The following can be used as structure-forming factors: a) increase of phthalic acid contents in polyesters and b) increase of the content of polyesters in the mixture with monomers (styrene and methyl-methacrylate). The introduction of the two mentioned factors is specially effective for the modular increase. The optical sensitivity can be increased by raising the styrene contents in the monomer - mixture. 4) The mentioned vegetable oils were used with positive results as fluxing agents which come into reaction with other components, (effect of the "inner plastification").

Card 3/4

Polymer Materials for Models of the Polarization- SOV/153-2-2-26/3:
optical Method of Examination of the Tension

upon products of common polymerization of unsaturated polyesters and monomers. Apart from diethylene glycol, sebacine, and maleic acid, phthalic anhydride, as well as terephthalic acid, tung-oil, linseed-oil, castor-oil, and caprolactam were used as initial chemical agents for the manufacture of polyester. Besides styrene and methylmethacrylate, acrylo-nitril also served as monomer. After an introduction, the experimental part is subdivided into the following chapters:
a) Examination of the influence of a partial replacement of the sebacine-acid in the polyesters by phthalic anhydride, terephthalic acid, and terephthalic-dimethylester;
b) Examination of the influence of a partial replacement of the sebacine-acid in the polyesters by castor-, tung-, and linseed-oil (Fig 3), as well as by a mixture of these oils;
c) Examination of the influence of an addition of caprolactam; d) Examination of the influence of the replacement of part of the methyl-methacrylate and styrene by acrylo-nitril. On the basis of the obtained results, the authors arrive at the following conclusions: 1) The task of producing optically-sensitive materials according to the

5(1,3)

AUTHORS:

Shchegolevskaya, N. A., Netrebko, V. P., SOV/153-2-2-26/31
Skoryy, I. A., Sokolov, S. I.

TITLE:

Polymer Materials for Models of the Polarization-optical
Method of Examination of the Tension (Polimernyye materialy
dlya modeley polyarizatsionno-opticheskogo metoda issledova-
niya napryazheniy)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimiches-
kaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 280-286 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The demands made on the method mentioned in the title with
regard to the materials used, have considerably increased
because the tasks became more complicated and manifold. The
present paper continues the authors' previous investigations
in this direction. It concerns the examination-method
mentioned in the title, of tensions on the basis of products
of combined condensation and polymerization (Refs 2-4).
The authors further developed the previously prepared ways
of the variation of the structure and properties of materials
and investigated some more possible and at present topical
ways, in order to obtain materials with various properties.
The optically-sensitive materials looked for, are based

Problem on the Torsion of a Shaft With Varying Cross Section

SOV/55-58-6-2/31

(2,6). The computation was illustrated by a numerical example (Fig 2) with $f(z) = \frac{a}{z} \varphi(z) = \frac{b}{z} + k(z-d)(z-\beta)$. There are 1 reference and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teorii uprugosti (Chair of Tension Theory)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1958

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Problem on the Torsion of a Shaft With Varying Cross Section

SOT/55-58-6-2/31

moment. If $x=a$ and $y=\psi(z)$ the basic tensor is simplified:

$X_x=0$ $Y_y=-\frac{2y\varphi'}{\varphi}\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{2\varphi'}{\varphi}\left[\int \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dy\right](x)$ $Z_z=0$, $Y_z=-\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$, $X_z=\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$, $X_y=-\frac{y\varphi'}{\varphi}\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ (1,2) $F(x/f, y/\varphi)$ = tensional function where $x=a$ becomes equal to zero due to the surface tension $\chi(x)$. The correction tensor is set up by means of the Morer tensional function. By means of the functions $Q(x/f)$ and $Q(y/\varphi)$ and $P_p(z)$

set up for the assumed boundary conditions and the trigonometric functions $\phi_{1,2,3}$ the components of the tension tensor may

be computed for the case $x=a$, $y=\psi(z)$ from these functions.

By the addition of the components of (1,2) and (2,5) the general tension tensor may be obtained. The tensor contains all properties originally required and A_{mnp} , B_{mnp} , C_{mnp} as free

parameters which were determined according to the method by Kastiglano from the minimum condition for the tension energy

of the deformation $\delta V=0$ ($\frac{\partial V}{\partial A_{mnp}}=0$, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial B_{mnp}}=0$, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial C_{mnp}}=0$ $\{m,n,p=1,3,\dots\}$)

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24 (1)

AUTHOR:

Netrebko, V. P.

SCY/55-58-1-2/31

TITLE:

Problem on the Torsion of a Shaft With Varying Cross Section
(Zadacha o kruchenii sterzhney peremennogo secheniya)

PERIODICAL:

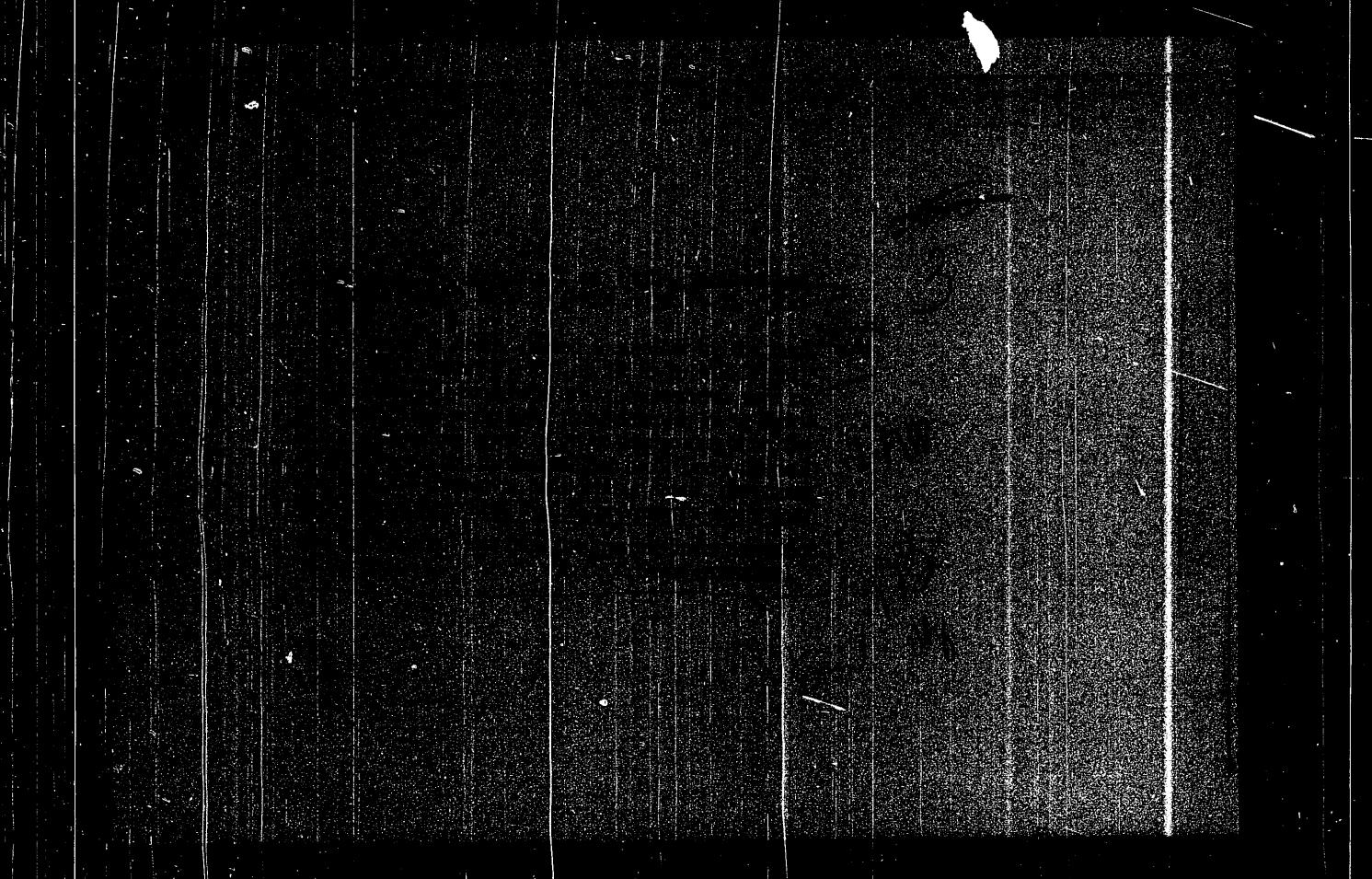
Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mehaniki,
astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 6, pp 7 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the solution of the problem mentioned in the title the approximation method is applied which is based on the variational principle by Kastigliano. According to M. M. Filonenko-Bordovich (Ref 1) this method assumes a state of tension which is composed of the sum of two tensors i.e. the basic tensor which satisfies the given boundary conditions and the equilibrium equation and the correction tensor which satisfies the boundary conditions in the value $z=0$ and which contains a sufficiently high number of linear and free parameters. The following holds for the shaft (Fig 1): $y = \varphi(z)$ $x = f(z)$; these functions should be plane in individual parts. At the boundary surfaces $z=0$ and $z=h$. In setting up the tensors it is assumed that at the beginning the lateral surfaces are without tension and that tangential tensions occur on the upper and the lower boundary surface which are statically equivalent to the torsional

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NETREBKO, V.P.
USSR/Physics - Elasticity

FD-1599

Card 1/1 : Pub. 129-2/23

Author : Netrebko, V. P.

Title : Torsion of an elastic parallelepiped for a given law of distribution of tangential stresses on the bases

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 9, No 8, 15-26, Dec 1954

Abstract : Problems on the distortion of beams of arbitrary cross-section in elasticity theory ordinarily receive a practical convenient solution in the case of modification of the boundary conditions on the end sections of the beams where the active load rests. The author considers the solution of the problem on the distortion of a parallelepiped without modification of the boundary conditions at the place of imposition of the load. In the solution he employs a method based on the Castiliano variational principle as recently developed by Prof. M. M. Filonenko-Borodich. Here the stress tensor is represented in the form of the sum of two tensors, principal and correcting, when this method is applied to the solution of elasticity problems in the case where the surface forces are known. Four references; e.g. M. M. Filonenko-Borodich, Prikl. mat. i mekh. 1951.

Institution : Chair of the Theory of Elasticity

Submitted : May 24, 1954

ZHDANOVSKIY, K.T.; NETREBKO, P.G.; RABINOVICH, G.V.; SUKONNIK, M.L.;
TOVAROVSKIY, I.G.

Blast furnace operations on sinter with the fine fraction sifted
out. Metallurg 10 no.12:3-5 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

GALATOV, N.S., inzh.; ZHURAVLEV, I.P., inzh.; NETREBKO, P.G., inzh.

Operation of blast furnaces with a capacity of 2,000 m³.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.5:3-8 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

~~NETREBKO, P.G.~~, inzh.; RABINOVICH, G.B., inzh.; SUKONNIK, M.A., inzh.;
MASLOV, V.S., inzh.; LISHIN, I.I., inzh.

Experimental use of conveyor feeding of the charge mixture to
powerful blast furnaces. Stal' 23 no.5:397-400 My '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Blast furnaces) (Conveying machinery)

NEKRASOV, Z.I.; POKRYSHKIN, V.L.; NETREBKO, P.G.; RABINOVICH, G.B.;
KAMENEV, R.D.

Blast furnace performance with a high-grade fluxed sinter. Stal'
23 no.5:389-393 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po chernoy
i tsvetnoy metallurgii pri Gosplane SSSR i Krivorozhskiy
metallurgicheskiy zavod.

(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

STARSHINOV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ONOPRIYENKO, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;
POKEYSHKIN, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; NETREBKO, P.G., inzh.;
YALOVOY, D.S., inzh.

Slag formation during blast-furnace smelting with fluxed
sinter. Stal' 20 no.8:673-680 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Blast furnaces) (Slag)

Blast-furnace Operation at a Top Pressure of Over 1 Atmosphere
130-58-4-4/20
(Gauge)

ASSOCIATIONS: Ukrainskiy institut metallov (Ukrainian Institute
of Metals) and zavod "Krivorozhstal'" ("Krivorozhstal'"
Works)

Card 2/2

130-58-4-4/20

AUTHORS: Onopriyenko, V.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Starshinov, B.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Netrebko, P.G., Yalovoy, D.S., Rabinovich, G.B., Engineers

TITLE: Blast-furnace Operation at a Top Pressure of Over 1
Atmosphere (Gauge) (Rabota domennoy pechi pri davlenii
koloshnikovykh gazov vyshe 1 ati)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 4, p 6 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors give operating data for Nr 3 blast furnace
at the Krivorozhstal' Works smelting pig iron (2.3 - 2.75% Si)
from a burden containing 96.7 - 100% sinter and 55.03 -
56.97% Fe for a period (March - October, 1956) when the top
pressure was changed monthly in the range 0.46 - 1.13 atm
(gauge). After allowing for the changing iron content of the
burden, the authors conclude that raising top pressure from
0.46 - 0.71 to 1 - 1.05 atm. (gauge) leads to an increase in
furnace productivity of 4 - 7% and a decrease in coke rate of
5 - %. The pressure drop through the furnace and flue-dust
production decreased with increasing top pressure. With
increased top pressure, the furnace tended to work up the
walls and the coke charge was reduced from 6.3 - 6.45 to
5.6 tons, the charging cycles CO₀xC₈x and CO₀xC₈Sx being
Cardl/2 adopted. There is 1 table.

9

NEFRENKO, N.S., inzh.

Silting of Tshchikskoye Reservoir on the Kuban River. Gidr.i mel.
12 no.4; 12-19 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Giprovodkohozza.
(Tshchikskoye Reservoir--Reservoir sedimentation)

NETREBKO, I. D.

Cand Med Sci - (disc) "Materials on the study of mite-borne recurrent typhus in the Ukraine." Kiev, 1961. 14 pp; (Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Med Inst imeni Academician A. A. Bogomolets); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 239)

SOV/16-60-3-16/37

Nutrient Media Which Accelerate the Growth of Brucella and Help in Detecting Them
Among Concomitant Microflora

surface of the agar with a stain solution consisting of malachite green
(1:5,000) and safranine (1:2,500).
There are: 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (Institute of
Epidemiology and Microbiology, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1959

Card 2/2

17(2)

SCV/16-60-3-16/37

AUTHORS: Korotich, A.S., Kucherova, N.T., Mol'chenko, Ye.F., Netrebko, I.D.

TITLE: Nutrient Media Which Accelerate the Growth of Brucella and Help in Detecting Them Among Concomitant Microflora

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 3, pp 66 - 70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated various nutrient media in an attempt to find one capable of accelerating the growth of Brucella, to produce a pure strain for diagnostic purpose. It was found that a good nutrient medium could be produced from fresh crude amniotic fluid of cattle, filtered through a Zeitz filter. In such medium Brucella could be cultured within 4 days, compared to the 9 days required for culturing in Huddleson's broth. To detect Brucella among concomitant microflora the specimen can be inoculated on liver agar with 1% glucose and 2% glycerine and with the addition of safranine (1:250,000) and malachite green (1:250,000), whereupon the brucella colonies stain bright red, dark red or ruby. Staining develops after 20 - 30 minutes. Differential staining of the colonies which have developed on the liver agar can be achieved by coating the

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